

**A CARD.**

THE PROPRIETORS of the BENGAL HURKARU, grateful for the distinguished patronage with which their Daily Newspaper has been received and supported for nearly a twelve month, by a liberal and discerning public, feel particularly desirous to render the publication as useful and interesting as possible. In addition, therefore, to the resources which they have at present at command, they beg leave to solicit the communications of their Friends, and of the Friends of a free and independent Press in general, respecting circumstances of local novelty as well as matters of important discussion and interest. They pledge themselves to the honorable and circumspect use of the favors with which they may be honored, and shall be happy to meet any expenses attending the collection and transmission, with the sincerest acknowledgements, for the trouble taken by their Correspondents.

The usual mode of dispatching the Hurkaru to the Country is twice a week; viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in order to combine economy in regard to postage with convenience of supply; but to those who wish to receive it oftener, it is dispatched daily, or otherwise according to their option. The paper goes to all parts of the settlement, BEARING POSTAGE, so that the only charge made by the Proprietors is 5 Rupees per month, for the payment of which reference to Houses in Calcutta is expected, to obviate trouble and inconvenience on both sides.

BENGAL HURKARU OFFICE.
CALCUTTA, April 12th 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

IN HIS

Commission Rooms,

THIS DAY (Wednesday.)

AND TO-MORROW.

SEVERAL articles of Wearing Apparel, a suite of Tents, Camp Equipage, Furniture, a neat Medicine Chest, a capital pair of Pistols, a Staff Hat and Sword, a full dress or court Sword with Steel handle, two capital Sabres, &c. &c. the property of an officer deceased.

ALSO.

Hunting Saddles plain and stuffed, Glass-ware, Bengal Silk Hankerchiefs, Guns, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, two Buggy's also several valuable Horses, and Tattoos; the property of a Gentleman not having further use for their aid; well deserving the attention of the Public.

J. V. Has for private Sale a superior set of Europe Portable Dining Tables, highly finished. Also two sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica, with two grand Piano Fortes reasonable in price.

Apollo House, May 10.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

Blank Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Rescissoria Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, April 5.

MESSIEURS

Roger De Faria & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
PER SHIP

GLORIOSO,

FROM BENGAL

A FEW PIPES OF VERY OLD

AND GENUINE

Lisbon Wine,

WHICH MAY BE HAD

AT THEIR

G O D O W N S.

Bombay, 10th May 1820.

On Sale,

AT THE

G O D O W N S OF

Ramaswamee,

N E A R

Bhiccajee Meerjee's.

THE remaining part of the Cargo of the Myra. The Wines are of Superior quality, and of the following kinds viz :-

Champagne,
Red Hermitage,
White D.
Sauterne,
Muscadet,
Frontignac,
Cote Rotie,
Claret,

Also a quantity of remarkable fine Brandy and Rm.

Respectable Purchasers will be allowed a reasonable credit.

Bombay, May 10.

BOOK BINDING.

BOOKS will be neatly and expeditiously bound, gilt, and lettered, by **Tamooljee Eduljee**, at his Shop in Bakehouse lane, opposite to Messrs. Kempt, & Co. and he has ready for Sale some blank books of Foolscap size.

Bombay, May 10.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH APRIL 1820.

THE undermentioned gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, having arrived on board the licensed ship Oromocto on the 26th instant, and produced their certificates of appointment from the Secretary at the East India House, are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Charles Hotham Wells,
George Boyd,
Thomas Rowley Gordon.

Lieutenant J. Addison of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The undermentioned Native officer is promoted to the rank of Subadar Major in the room of Noor Mahomed, deceased.

Dewa Hookee, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Date of appointment 19th November 1819.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Gov.

B O M B A Y.

ARRIVALS.—May 3d, Lieut. John Farquharson, 2d from Kandeeish.

Do. 4th, Assist. Surgeon J. Mack, 1st 3 Regt. from Calcutta.

Do. 7th, Lieut. & Qr. Mr. J. A. Crosby, 2d 5 from Cooptergum.

Do. 8th, Capt. W. K. Lester Horse Artillery from Seroor.

Do. Capt. John Hicks from Poonah.

Do. Capt. A. W. Brown.

Do. Lieut. A. Rind.

Do. Lieut. McDonald, 1st. B. 10th, M. N. I, from Jaunah.

Do. Capt. Gibbs.

Do. Capt. G. W. Gibbon, H. Artillery.

Do. 9th, Cadet F. Billamore, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.—May 5th, Civil Surgeon. A. Gibson, to Satarah.
Do. 8th, Lieut. G. Maxwell, Md. Pioneers to Jaulnah.
Do. 9th, Assist. Surgn. A. Pollock, Pioneers to Pownell.

Breach Candy, 8th May, 1820.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

As usual I fly to you for assistance, and am happy to say that hitherto I have never failed in procuring your most zealous support, and knowing you as I do, and being aware of your Penchant for Bagatelle, I have very great hopes of your warmly espousing my side of the question on the present occasion.

On every successive visit from my station, the sight of a large melancholy looking place, Yclept a Theatre always carries to my mind, an idea very different from what such a building ought to convey.—Now Sir, tho' a poor man (Gureeb Adamée,) I felt no small satisfaction, arising from the hope of anticipated amusement, in subscribing to the improvement of the play house some two or three years back;

Perhaps I have no great cause to find fault with being disappointed, but those who in general opened their purse strings with so liberal a hand, have surely to expect that their generosity should not be forgotten. The Money we know has been well and judiciously laid out, but this Mr. Editor makes us feel the loss of Theatrical amusements the more. The present is a season usually devoted to gaiety, and is particularly well adapted to assisting the efforts of the Amateurs of the Drama, in consequence of the number of Recruits, and enlarged circle of society. I really wish Mr. Editor you could give me any good reason why Thespis should be no longer regarded amongst us, for Terpsichore has usurped Sovereign sway, and certainly lords it at present with a high hand in concert with her fair friend Euphrosyne. Or is it that what is the business of all is particularly attended to by none. I believe there are Managers of the Bombay Theatre, if so, to these the public must look for any amusement to be afforded from it, and let me tell you that it is my opinion the public have hitherto been most passive and their forbearance deserves a better return than total neglect and forgetfulness.

Pray spur these said Managers to their duty they are very good men no doubt or they would never have been elected Managers, but other avocations may call off their attention from the point in question, and a slight goad—like this may remind them of the old Adage.
Mors in reluctantibus Draconis.

I am my dear Editor, as you may behave.

NAMELESS.

**BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.****GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1819.

BUY. { Six per Cent. Bengal Loan } SELL.
PREM. { 1819-20 par 108. } PREM.
RS. 3½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 1/4
30 Days — on Calcutta — 109½ — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 105 — 100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 99 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 103½ — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days — on Ahmedabad, 110½ — 100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 10th MAY, 1820.

We took a slight review of the chief matters of discussion in Parliament, in our last, and in our supplement of to-day, publish Mr. Tierney's reply to Lord Castlereagh, on the 29th November.

We are looking out rather impatiently for the arrival of the Thomas Coutts and Warren Hastings, as also for the Blenden Hall, all of which are now certainly due, and we had hopes when our paper went to press that the strong Westerly wind that prevailed the whole of yesterday would have given us some account of them.

We regret to state that the Cholera, has again evinced itself even with more violence than heretofore, in such a degree that within these few days it has been found necessary to re-establish the medical depots throughout the

Island where prompt assistance is procurable at all hours; the ravages it has already committed on the lower orders is scarce credible, in the Camattee Village alone the deaths from this disease, are stated to be 150 in three or four days; the alarm is however subsiding, and from the precautions already taken the report of to-day is more favorable.

Died of the Cholera Morbus, from the 1st of May to the 8th, 1820.

	Males,	Females,	Children,	Total.
1st May,	11	6	"	17
2 Do.	6	16	2	24
3 Do.	18	14	2	34
4 Do.	16	8	6	30
5 Do.	36	17	8	66
6 Do.	46	30	5	81
7 Do.	33	13	6	52
8 Do.	14	26	11	51

TOTAL.

315

The disease rages most in the Camattee village and Dunganee.

The Honorable Company's Cruiser, Prince of Wales, from the Red-Sea, anchored in the harbour on Monday last; our readers will recollect that this vessel sailed hence on the 10th of last December, having Mr. Newham Dr. Coates, Major Hall and Mr. Bogie, as passengers, who we are happy to state, were landed at Kossier and were preparing to leave that place on the 17th January, on their route towards Alexandria. By this opportunity Capt. Sadlier has returned from his Mission to Ibrahim Pacha; we hope soon to be favored with some account of his journey, which cannot fail to be most interesting, as his route has been over ground never trodden by European feet.

By this conveyance came passengers a sea man of the name of Powell, and some others of the Crew of a Schooner (the Swallow) belonging to Madras, which after having been plundered by a Dow, in a small bay called Dumbuck, near the entrance of the Red-Sea was eventually wrecked at that place; The Captain and crew found their way to Juddah, and those that came in the Prince of Wales were found at Maculla, they are the bearer of a letter from the Captain (whose name is R. land,) addressed to the Master Attendant of any British port.

It appears that this vessel left Colombo, some time in Jan. last bound to the Coromandel coast with a Cargo of Beetlenut, that she had been swept by the strong westerly currents far to the Westward of their account, and that they made the coast of Africa when they were looking out for the coast of Coromandel. This is all that we can at present offer, concerning this affair, but as the Seaman is now undergoing an examination before the Magistrates, we may be enabled in our next to state the matter more fully.

Some Pirates we are informed have sat down very composedly at Socotra.

Commercial.—The Free Traders with the exception of the Ann, have all sailed, none with complete Cargoes, if we except the Mulgrave Castle, and many of them, absolutely empty; In fact so complete a failure of the Cotton crop is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant of this place; in 1791, the failure was partial, we believe in consequence of a famine that pervaded the whole of Guzerat, and a considerable quantity of Cotton was brought overland from Berar at a vast expense.

**NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.**

The Free Trader, Ann will taken her departure about Sunday next.

The Faz-el-Kurrim, has brought nothing new from the Gulf of Persia, she left H. M. Ship Eden at Bushire on the 13th April, touched at Muscat which place she left on the 1st instant.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 4th. Ship Asia, W. P. Fulcher, from Calcutta, 26 Feb.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Mussa Peenphoy, from Jambooseir.

Do. Bth. The H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. George Robson, from Mocha 28 March.

Do. Ship Fazelkarim, C. Keys, from Muscat 1st May.

Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Beck,
of Wales.—Capt. Sadlier H.
Regt.
DEPARTURES.—2d. Ship Traveller Free
Trader, A. Hutcheson, to London.
Do. 4th. Ship Jemima (Free Trader), M.
Danby, to London.
Do. 5th. Ship Nadree, John Pringle, to
Calcutta.
Do. 7th. Ship Oromocto (Free Trader),
Richard Strickland, to Liverpool.
Do. Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson, to
Mocha.
Do. Ship Glenelg, John Gover, to Bengal.
Do. Ship Hashmy, Charles E. Smith, to
Calcutta.
Do. Ship Sarah, John Thacker, to Isle of
France & London.
Do. 8th. Ship Hope, J. J. Denham, to Ma-
dras & Bengal.
Do. Ship Faz Rahman, M. Boles, to Calcutta.
Do. Brig Dotterel, W. M. Hanwell, to
Mocha.
May 9th. Ship Haunah, I. Heathorn to
Calcutta.
PASSENGERS.
By Traveller.—Mr. Evans;
By Jemima.—Lieut. Eastor, of H.M. 47th Rt.
Mrs. Hunt.
By Glenelg.—Mr. & Mrs. Law and 3 Chil-
ren, Miss. Stevens, Miss Hunter to Malabar.
By Sarah.—Lieut. Col. Werge, H. M. 17th
Drago ns, Capt. Clutterbuck, H. M. 65th Regt.
Eas Danithorne, H. M. 65th Regt. Mrs. D.
nithorne, Miss. Dunithorne, Mrs. Peris, Lieut.
Addison H. C. Service, Mrs. Addison, Mr.
John Forbes Civil Service for Isle of France,
Mr. Reid do. Mrs. Norris.
By Hope.—Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. & Mrs.
De Souza, & Family.
By Faz Rahman.—Mrs. Boles, Miss Green
Waller, Miss and Master Boles.
SHIPS LOADING.
English.—Ship Ann, for London.
Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Malabar, for Persian Gulf.
Trans-ports.—Ship Bombay Castle
Ship Francis Warden, } P. Gulf.
Ship Diana,
Ship Eaze Allum, for do.
Ship Ammedy, for Malabar.
Ship Cambrian, for Bengal.
Ship Grab Dadoy, Malay Coast.
Ship Navikaun Samoot, for Siam,
LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.
H. C. Cruisers.
Margaret and Frances, Plymouth, Sylph.
Prince of Wales.
H. C. Ships.
Earl Balcarras, Thames.
SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Mistress Grab, Charlotte, Amely, Castle-
reagh, Lowjee, Cambrian, Ann, Lovely Tish,
Royal Charlotte, Countess of London, Bombay
Castle, Diana, Francis Warden, Elizabeth,
Carron, Upton Castle, Asia Felix, Glorioso,
Malabar, Foteh Alvadood, Asia, Fazel
Kurim.
BENGAL.
Cambridge.
FREE TRADER.
Ann.
CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Cochin, Fox.
PORTUGUEZE.
Caroline.
ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee.
SIAMESE.
Navikhan Samoot.
ERENCH.
Caesar, Brig.
CALCUTTA.
Arrivals at Kedgerie.
APRIL 10th.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Gil-
son Rowe, from Persian Gulf, Bombay and
Madras 5th April.
Do. 11th. Shaw Byramgore, William Dolge,
from Kistnapatam 4th April.
Do. do. Ship Stanmore, H. B. Torlesse,
from Madras 5th do.
Do. 13th. Margaret, J. Allen, from London
14th Nov. Madeira 9th Dec. and Madras 6th
April.
Do. do. Ship Sulimany, R. S. Carter, from
Bombay 19th March, Cannanore 30th March
and Madras 8th April.
Do. do. Ship Ann & Amelea, J. White, from
Kistnapatam 7th April.
Do. do. William, W. H. Snell, from Madras
8th April.
Do. 14th. Brig. Margaret, J. R. Griffiths,
from Madras 6th April.
Do. 15th. Cutter Frolic, E. Rogers, from
Batavia 23d Feb. and Trincomalee 6th April.
Off Calcutta.
Do. 11th. The Dutch Ship Barroness Van
Du Capellau.

Per Ship Margaret, from Madras.—Major
W. De Wall, Mr. J. Lowler, Musician, and
3 Children.
EXPECTED TO SAIL.
The Ship Pallas, Henry Phelps, for Mau-
ritius, in a day or two.
Departures from Calcutta.
APRIL 15th.—Danish Ship Nymphen, P.
S. Kierul, for Copenhagen, via Madras.
PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.
The Chicken, and Ameri, an Brig Otter.
PROGRES OF VESSELS.
At the following stations on the 15th Instant
DIAMOND HARBOUR.
Remains, The Daphne, Conde de Rio Par do,
(P.) outward bound, and the Portuguese ship
Rozaia.
Gone down, The Essex.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly
on the 1st April, 1820.

	No. of Vessels	Tons.
Free Traders,	14	6,648
Vessels employed in Country Trade,	16	5,870
Ditto for Sale or waiting Freight,	32	15,550
American Vessels,	2	571
Portuguese do.	1	700
Danish do.	1	350
Spanish Patriot do.	1	396
Arabian do.	1	300
TOTAL.	133	59,724
Free Traders in the Hoogly, on the 1st April, 1819.	9	4,170

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.—April 21. Ship Jessy, A. Lan-
dale, from Colombo 12th April.
Do. 23. Ship Samarang, Thos. M'Carthy,
from Bombay 5th March.
Do. 26. Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Man-
galore 9th, Tellichery 12th April.
DEPARTURES.—April 21. Brig Fair Trial,
S. T. Wales, for Masulipatam and Coringa.
Do. 22. Brig Ceneus' F. Monat, for Penang
and Batavia.
Do. 24. Ship Bencoolen, J. B. Anstee, for
Gibraltar.
Do. 25. Ship Samarang, Thos. M'Carthy,
for Ceylon.
Do. 25. Ship Jessy, A. Landale, for Cal-
cutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births
and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.
At Calcutta, on the morning of the 12th April, and
in the 27th day of his age, James Stuart Esq. a Lieut.
in the Royal Navy.

He was the seventh son of David Stuart Esq. of
Greta Hall, Dumfriesshire, and younger brother of
Mr. J. R. Stuart merchant of this Presidency, and of
Capt. T. D. Stuart of the 1st Regiment of Bengal
Cavalry.

This gallant and estimable young man had just re-
ceived his appointment to the command of the Ex-
mouth C.S. and his relatives on this side of India were
fondly anticipating his arrival here, when he was sud-
denly cut off from his family and fair expectations,
by an attack of spasmodic cholera, after a short ill-
ness of only 12 hours.

His career was thus early closed, he had had
many opportunities of serving his country, and of
signalling himself in that profession, to which he had
devoted himself from his earliest youth.

In H. M. sloop, the Weazle, in which he was subse-
quently promoted to the rank of acting Lieut., he had,
for several years, a constant succession of hazardous
duties to perform; particularly when that vessel, sin-
gle-handed, attacked and drove on shore near Travi
in Dalmatia an important convoy, together with the
gun-boats, which protected it; on which occasion she
was exposed, during 13 hours, to an incessant fire
within musket-shot of the shore, upwards of one third
of her crew being either killed or wounded; Mr. Steu-
art was then one of the only three officers, who were
left on the quarter deck.

In the Weazle also, accompanied by the Victorious
he had the good fortune to assist in the capture, after
an obstinate resistance, of the Rivoli French 74, sup-
ported by three sloops of war, all of which, last were
engaged by the Weazle, one sunk, and the two others
put to flight.

On this ship, being sent home and paid off, Mr.
Stuart was appointed a Lieut. to the Tremendous,
and assisted at the capitulation of Naples, where he
remained in the command of one of the forts of the
city, until the departure of his ship, on board of
which Queen Caroline Murat was conveyed, with her
family, to Trieste.

The Tremendous having also been paid off, in con-
sequence of the peace, Mr. Stuart was finally nomi-
nated to the Hebris when an opportunity was, for the
last time, afforded him of supporting the honour of
his country's flag at the memorable battle of Algiers.

Altho' distinction in his profession was the object
of his highest ambition, his modesty forbade him ever
to allude to the affairs, in which he had been engaged
—All that he had done he regarded as nothing, and
considered only of what he had to do.

Little conversant with the etiquette of society, his
penetration enabled him nevertheless to form an esti-
mate of men and manners, that rarely failed, while
the vivacity and originality of his remarks, the frank-
ness of his disposition, and his total want of selfish-
ness, endeared him to all his friends; and his family
his loss is irreparable.

ah, on the 13th ult.
the B. European
at, on the 30th ultimo,
Boudie the Dauphine
Julian Bordeaux.

In Bombay, on Saturday last, the 6th instant, a
spasmodic affection of the heart, Mahomed Ali Khan,
respectable Mahomedan Merchant of the Shah persua-
sion, whose urbanity and gentleman like conduct,
had endeared him to a large circle of friends, Euro-
pean as well as Native; by the poor of all persuasions
his loss will be long and seriously felt, as his alms
given at stated periods, were the chief support of
many a poor family; Mahomed Ali Khan was a Persian
by birth, and in compliance with the tenets of his faith,
his body is to be embalmed and sent for interment to
Kerbela.

May 8th, of Cholera Mr. John Warriner, Foreman
to Mr. Mitchell, Coach-maker, Aged 32 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.
On Thursday, the 4th instant, by the Revd. D.
Corrie, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thomas Good.
Private of J. M. 17th Regt. to Miss Amelia Taylor.
On the 9th instant, Mr. Henry James Chalke, Post
Master, at Diamond Harbour, to Miss Sophia Caroline
Smith.

BIRTHS.
On Sunday, the 9th instant, the Lady of Thomas
Gibbiers, Esq. of a Son.
On Sunday, the 16th instant, the Lady of J. Angus,
Esq. of a Son.

At Furuckabad, on Wednesday the 29th ultimo,
at the house of Captain A. Roberts, the Lady of
Wm. T. Loh Robertson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of
a Daughter.

DEATHS.
Suddenly, at the house of Mr. G. S. Dick, on Sa-
turday evening the 8th instant, of an apoplectic fit,
Miss Mary Dick, aged 59 years, sister of Colonel
George Dick.
On Wednesday, the 5th instant the Lady of Ro-
bert Campbell, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Pondicherry, on the 23d April, Mrs. M. C.
Peumen, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On Monday evening the 24th instant at Vepery.
Mr. Thomas Hurst, aged 55 years, after a lingering
illness, which he bore with pious resignation. He was
a man of unassuming manners, & his conduct, during
a residence in India of more than thirty years, had
secured to him the respect and esteem of a large por-
tion of this settlement. His loss is deeply felt by his
family and deplored by all who knew his worth.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; April 15, 1820.

BUY. } Six per Cent. Loan Obligation }
2 8 } (PREMIUM.) }
2 4 }

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; THE 1ST APRIL, 1820.

Mr. W. B. MARTIN, Junior Member of the

Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

Mr. C. F. FERGUSON, Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. W. J. SAGE, ditto Bhagulpore.

Mr. H. W. MONEY, ditto Shalabad.

Mr. W. J. HARDING, ditto Ally Ghur.

Mr. C. TUCKER, ditto of the Northern Divi-
sion of Bundelcund.

Mr. W. H. BELL, ditto Dinagapore.

Mr. J. P. WARD, ditto Jessore.

Mr. W. PETRIE, Deputy Collector of Govern-
ment Customs and Town Duties at Ghazee-
pore.

Mr. G. T. COLLINS, Collector of Sylhet.

Mr. J. CARTER, ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. H. BODDAM, ditto of Beerbhoom.

Mr. A. F. LIND, Sub-Secretary to the Board
of Revenue.

APRIL 13.

We have been obligingly favored by
Capt. Dolge with the following account
of circumstances, connected with the late
severe gale in the Bay, which corrects
our statement of yesterday in some parti-
culars, and confirms it in others, besides
adding generally to our information re-
garding the melancholy scenes under no-
tice.

The gale commenced at Kistnapatam
about 11 a. m. of the 30th March, blow-
ing strong from the N. E. at first, and
afterwards veering to East and S. E.
increasing at the same time in violence.
The Shaw Byramgore and Palmers were
the only ships laying there, and it will
be seen from the bearings of the Arme-
gon, and Snallenga Snools from their
anchorage that they had not the chance
at any time of being able to put to sea,
until the gale had nearly expended itself.
They were obliged, therefore, to trust
to their ground tackle, and endeavour
to ride it out. In this the Shaw Byram-
gore was successful, having been only
obliged to cut away her main top mast
with an anchor and cable. She was,
however, in considerable danger, having
drifted into five fathoms water, where
the sea made a fair breach over her, and
the surf broke with tremendous violence,
at least two miles outside of her. The
Palmers was less fortunate, being driven

into shoal water. Her masts
were broken, and she took on board
the damage she has sustained
great, that no expectation can
be entertained of her being got off. A
quantity of treasure, however, which was
on board, was transhipped after the gale to
the Byramgore, together with the greater
part of her cargo, and the whole has
been accordingly brought on to Calcutta
Capt. Kemp and his crew have also con-
veyed passengers on the Byramgore to Cal-
cutta.

On the same day the Shaw Allum was
driven on shore at Escapilly, and went
to pieces immediately after she struck.
Capt. Tyrer, with his crew, were observ-
ed by the people on shore, struggling in
the surf, but it is melancholy to think
that none of them were fortunate enough
to escape. Only her second officer and
four men were on shore at the time,
measuring, salt, and thus escaped the
fate of their shipmates.

The only ship that rode out the gale
at Madras was the Edward Streetely, all
the others having left the roads and put
to sea. The Anna and Amelia, after the
gale returned to Kistnapatam on the 2d
instant, with the loss of her top-masts,
mizen mast, and bowsprit. The others,
it is stated, had been able to regain Ma-
dras.

On shore the violence of the gale was
experienced very severely, all the salt
pans in the Nellore district having been
destroyed and the salt washed away.
Numbers of country vessels were also
dismasted or lost, as is customary when
the Coast is visited by gales of such de-
perate severity.

Since writing the above we have been
kindly favored with following account,
drawn up by Capt. Kemp of the Palmers.

LOSS OF THE PALMERS AND
SHAW ALLUM.

At Kistnapatam and Escapilly, March 30.

On the 29th the weather became gloom-
y—light airs from the E. S. E. to E.
N. E. and a rollingswell from the same
quarter. At noon, the mercury in the
Marine Barometer, had fallen from 29.
86, to 29.60, which with other ap-
pearance indicated a gale, and we were
anxious to get to sea, but the wind being
directly on shore rendered it impossible.

The chain cable having been wore out to
90 fathoms to clear the hold for salt, I
ordered it to be hove into 50 fathoms to
enable us to let go our sheet should it
be requisite. At 3 A. M. on the 30th
the Marine Barometer had fallen to 29.
40: so unusual a fall in so short a time
in these latitudes plainly shewed what
was coming.—sent down the top gallant
masts, and struck our top masts; the
mercury, then falling and bearing a con-
cave surface. Let go our other anchor
with the sheet cable, and wore to 100
fathoms of chain, and as much of the
sheet as we could give her. At six the gale
was on and a tremendous sea, that broke
a mile without us. The Byramgore on
our weather bow with two anchors a
head and her top masts cut away.—At
seven she parted her small bower, and
drove close to us—at the same time we
parted our sheet but the chain held fast:
the gale was now furious & both ships rid-
ing in the midst of one continued break,
the Byramgore still driving on us, till
within about 10 yards, immediate des-
truction seemed to threaten both ships
and crews, for nothing could have saved
either had we struck each other.

A terrible surge lifted the Byramgore
terrifically grand above us, and we fully
expected it would have closed the scene
—the people set up a cry of "Alla, Alla,
Alla" for the scene was truly awful,
providentially the recoil carried her off,
and had no alternative but the Palmers
slipping, and taking the chance of the
shore which from the surf breaking at
such a distance gave it a frightful ap-
pearance. At this juncture a heavy sea
broke upon us, on which the Palmers
rose but with such force that the anchor
broke and effected what we had intend-
ed. She was now stiff, and driving
fast, on to shore.

Clear of the one danger, our attention
was directed to the approaching one.
In the midst of a dreadful surf the con-
sideration was whether it would be bet-
ter to lay her broadside to the shore, or
end on. The probability was that by
adopting the former she might go higher
up, but there was danger of her being
bilging, the latter was adopted, and the
remaining chain that was out kept her
head checked to the surf.

at she might strike the shore, and far off the shore, a heavy surf launched her. She struck, and the rudder, all the lockers, the mizen mast from the hold, the hoop in splinters—this wreck was cleared away, and she kept surging on, five feet water in the hold. She began to lay over to port, I ordered the main mast to be cut away and she lightened—she was in eight feet water abait. We made signs to those on shore to send a catamaran to carry a rope out, but in vain—the cutter made an attempt but the first surf turned her bottom up—one man was drown'd, the others were thrown on the beach—we made a raft and sent it with a rope to the shore, but the person who was veering it away let go the end of the rope and it drove on the beach.

As the ship was well aground abait, although striking hard, there appeared but little danger and we waited the gale abating. At 12 p. m. our fears were excited by another danger, the wind lulled and came round to the west, and blew with tremendous fury—we were now under apprehension that as the surf lifted her she would be blown off into deep water, without rudder or anchors and cable and there go down. I ordered the fore mast to be cut away, it was no sooner relieved from a few of its shrouds than a furious blast carried it with one crash over the bows. Towards morning the weather became moderate, the water in the hold was above the stone ballast but her stern was only in four feet water, so that we could have walked from her, had the surf been moderate—we launched our cutter, and put what was valuable on board into horse buckets, and dashed them to the cutter's thwart, and sent her through the surf. On the 1st April, we sent to Codopatom for some small boats and landed what could be got at, and shipped it on the Byramgore. To Capt. Dolge we are much indebted for his kindness in waiting till we were ready to depart, and for the kind reception and attention we met with during our passage.

The Palmers was certainly the finest and strongest built ship of her class that Calcutta ever produced, when it is considered that she drew upwards of thirteen feet water, 100 tons of stone ballast in her main hold, forty tons of salt, guns, and water filled, and was thrown up into four feet water, on the beach. She must have had more than a common share of strength to have resisted the force with which she struck and not gone to pieces.

The Shaw Alum had left us four days before the gale, for Escapilly. It appears from what account we had that she parted from her anchors and endeavored to wear, but drove on to the shore and the first blow went to pieces. Capt. Tyler, and all the crew, (four excepted) perished.

The Ann and Amelia came into Kistnapatam Roads on the 2d April, lost three anchors in Madras Roads, top mast, bowsprit, and mizen mast. The General Palmer had drifted on board of her, and they supposed had received much damage.

Opium is rather more enquired after, and Patna may be stated at an advance of 10 Rupees on our quotation of last week.—The following is a statement of the export of this article from the 1st January to the 31st ultimo, inclusive.

	Chests.
Penang,	243
Java,	400
Sumatra,	65
China,	179
Macao,	128
Other places,	41

Total 2207

[Calcutta, April 13.

APRIL, 19.

By the Lady Castlereagh we have obtained the following particulars of intelligence from Rangoon.

When she left the port, the Mahommed Shaw Laird, was loading for Calcutta and expected to sail, about six days after. The Wellington, Maxwell, was passed in the river. The Four Sisters, Daniels, was completely loaded for Madras and was to take her departure two days after the Lady Castlereagh.

Captain W. Roy of this port, had launched on the 15th of January, a fine new ship of 300 tons, burthen, naming her the Perthshire, and had loaded her with rice for the Isle of France. She left Rangoon for sea about the same time with the Lady Castlereagh, but on her

of Rangoon had been summoned Ava and commenced his journey about the 10th of March. The reason of his being required to repair to the capital was not known, but reports prevailed that the present king of Ava had determined on making war with the Siamese and was raising troops to invade their territories. His Majesty was expected to come down to Rangoon, where he might more conveniently superintend the management of hostilities.

Grain was cheap at Rangoon, the price of rice being about a rupee per bag. Teak was also plentiful and cheap, shibbeen planks quoting from 10 to 14 ticals per pair.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of shipping concerns in India, three new keels had been laid down for ships to be built under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, their burthen to be from 300 to 500 tons.

From the following report of deaths from the Cholera Morbus in Calcutta between the 8th and 14th instant inclusive, we fear our readers will find no confirmation of assurances which have been published, respecting the diminution of the disorder. We sincerely hope that our next report will be more favorable.

Total number of Deaths from Cholera Morbus the Town of Calcutta.

APRIL 1820.

DATE.	DAYS.	NUM OF DEATHS.	
			Hindoo Mah. Total.
8	Saturday	31	14 45
9	Sunday	32	9 41
10	Monday	41	10 51
11	Tuesday	22	9 31
12	Wednesday	20	9 29
13	Thursday	23	7 30
14	Friday	35	11 46

MILITARY ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I beg leave to send to you for publication, the Route of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, from Oogoin to Baroda, in Guzerat; the names of the places may not be correctly spelt, as I did not see them in the Native character, the distances were measured by Perambulator.

Oogoin to	M.	Chundpoor,	M.	F.
Doomadhi,	16	Loonwath,	10	00
Doomapoor,	11	Loonwath,	10	01
Jainoor,	12	Loonwath,	8	03
Geronde,	12	Loonwath,	8	03
Bhamankairu,	10	Loonwath,	15	04
Bosoor,	11	Loonwath,	12	02
Fandah,	12	Loonwath,	7	02
Bhang,	13	Loonwath,	10	04
Kookhsee,	10	Loonwath,	10	04
Chikly,	11	Loonwath,	12	06
Rajawat,	9	Loonwath,		

Have the goodness to ask your friends for the Routes via Kutchroda and Rutlam, and via Dhoongurpoor to Baroda, which will oblige.

Sir, your obedient servant,

ANATICULA.

Guzerat, March 10, 1820.

European Extracts.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1819.

The whole interest belonging to the French papers is confined to what passes in the Chamber of Deputies; and even there the public attention and curiosity have experienced considerable disappointment. The question respecting Gregoire is not yet disposed of. The Chamber have proceeded to the choice of a President, when of 214 voices 130 were given for M. Ravez, who was forthwith proclaimed first candidate. On Monday the ballot would be continued for the four remaining candidates.

The Bill which renders the act of writing what is termed a libel a felonious offence, is to be brought before the House of Lords again this evening; and, as we shall be told by some, ought to be passed for the good of the liberty of the press. It is difficult to say more upon this subject than has been said already. The Judges have now the power of immuring authors who are convicted of this offence for life in prison: we confess, we know not what more severe infliction is more necessary. "One good turn," however, says the homely adage, "deserves another." The bill against secret training is one which we have never opposed; and last night, it will be observed intelligently, that this menacing practice had been carried on to a alarming extent in certain part of the county for which he is member; whereupon the Opposition, with an alacrity which did them credit, offered to pass the bill immediately; but "Modesty," says Sterne, "scarcely touches with a finger, what Liberty offers with both her hands open," and Ministers' modestly declined the proposal of their opponents. Yet, surely, the readiness thus evinced by the Opposition to meet a pressing danger with as prompt a remedy, may procure them some credit when they endeavour to preserve the free tenor of the ancient constitution against in-

ry fe... it does not... and undefi... der any system of...

But a discretion, it is said, is left to the Judges. This, we answer, is no acquittal or justification of the Legislature. The Judges if they are upright men, would rather be without that discretion. Pemberton, who tried Lord Russell, gave offence to the Court by not treating the illustrious prisoner more harshly; and since Puisne Judges may be promoted, can any thing be more injurious to the impartial administration of justice, than to endow the Judge with a new means of obliating or disoblating the Minister of the day. This, then, it is obvious, is a discretion detrimental to the independence of the Judge. Where an offence is simply one of greater or less atrocity, according to its circumstances, though definite in its nature, then a discretion may be properly left to the Judge—the question is one of humanity only; but where, in addition to its character of abstract criminality, the offence must also be considered in the light of being more or less odious to Ministers, then a discretion left with the Judge means only a bait to corruption, which will be taken or rejected, according to the virtue of the party.

Yesterday was a day fertile of meetings in the metropolis. As the power or right of meeting draws to a close, it is natural to show a disposition to exert it. We know not, however, that the meeting at Smithfield deserves any other notice here than that of being named. The meeting at Westminster was numerous and respectably attended. The resolutions are published: but one, which was originally proposed, was withdrawn, in compliance, it is said, with the wish of Lord Althorp; the object of which was, to recommend to Members, in case the offensive bills should pass, to cease their attendance on Parliament, "in order to dissipate all remaining delusion respecting the construction of the House of Commons." We think the withdrawing of this proposition proper and prudent.

Mr. Powlett was one of the Members who spoke on Monday night in support of the Seditious Meeting Prevention Bill, for a limited duration of 3 years.

Westminster Play.—The second performance of the *Adelphi* took place last night, and was attended by Prince Leopold. The new prologue and epilogue were given for the first time. The latter introduces *Syrus*, the slave, who is made free in the last scene of the play, transformed into the editor of a newspaper, and about to introduce into Athens, for the first time, that multifarious vehicle of public information. Under that guise the subjects treated of, and the pretensions assumed by the modern journals, are attacked with some humour, and not ungentleman like severity. As well as we could collect, it seemed to be a very harmless piece of pleasantry. We hope to find space hereafter for these productions at length.

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

That small portion of the rabble of London, known by the name of Radicals, met yesterday among the sheep-pens of Smithfield, under the presiding auspices of the well-known orator. He spoke as usual from that classical emblem of radicalism, a waggon, in imitation of his Greek prototype, Thespis, who used from such a stage to entertain the mobs of old with a melange of religious allusions, buffoon merriment, and political invective. So, Mr. Hunt yesterday desecrated; first, in a pathetic strain on the religious persecution of the Irish Catholics; then deviated into an amusing discussion on the facilities of putting down despotism, ecclesiastical, civil and military, by abstaining from tea, spirits, wine, porter and tobacco; and lastly, he made a grand political peroration on the necessity of extinguishing the national debt, by refusing to pay it, and on the cruelty of confining Bonnaparte to a barren rock, when he might no doubt be so much better employed for the benefit of mankind, in advocating resolutions for radical reform. Like the old itinerant dramatist above referred to, Mr. Hunt was the sole performer in the piece; for Messrs. Lewis & Walker, who were present with him, were mere adjuncts of form and not of use. In describing this exhibition, we must not forget its decorations and scenic appendages: the usual flags and ensigns of the company "march'd the air with colours idly spread," the only novelty being one which was nearly as big as the drop-curtain at the King's Theatre, and which contained the allurement of a rhymical inscription for such of the spectators as the "Gods might have made poetical." As the Radicals scorn to do any thing like any body else, our readers may be amused to see a specimen of radical metre; it is as following.

CRIPPLEGATE UNION.

The Union shall live when tyrants are dead,
This Union, so firm, fills them all with dread;
This Union's so friendly, it joins hand and heart,
No dungeons nor axes this Union shall part.

The amusements of the day passed off with much good-humour, and without the smallest disturbance, though some ill-disposed person

and whose genius seems to incline to tragedy as the orator's does to farce—suddenly sent among them a huge black, with doleful and terrific emblems, to mar the harmony of the entertainment. Hunt, however indignantly disclaimed any property in the tragic steamer; and the officious standard-bearer being ordered to depart, proceeded to disturb another assembly, where he and his emblem met with a catastrophe consonant to the rules both of political and "poetic justice."

THE NEW MEASURES.

(From the Scotchman)

"He should be the last man to propose or recommend any additional restrictions on the liberty of the press, for he regarded it as one of the best securities of public freedom."—Lord Liverpool's Speech, Times, of 4th Dec.

Had it been possible for us to consider these new measures as necessary for the preservation of the constitution, they should have received our warmest support but believing them to be subversive of it, and in hostility to all sound principles of legislation, we shall not cease to oppose them by all the reason and argument at our disposal. Our opposition, however, does not proceed from party feeling; but from all that we hitherto learnt of the principles of law and justice. Others, may, but we cannot rid ourselves of the impressions made, and the convictions produced in our minds, by the works of Bacon and Coke, and Locke and Hutcheson, and Blackstone, and Hume and Price, and Paley. We had persuaded ourselves that it was by perusing the writings of these great men, that we should become acquainted with the wisdom of our ancestors, and guard our minds against the effects of temporary pains and prejudices. We were confirmed in these views by a report, prepared by its ablest and more distinguished members, laid before the House of Commons in last July. From that report on the criminal laws, it appears that all those liberal opinions respecting criminal legislation, which had rested hitherto on general reasonings, have been supported by a body of evidence never exceeded either as to accuracy or responsibility. Now, the leading principle thus established is, that to be efficient and beneficial, laws must not outrage, but be consonant with the prevalent opinions and moral feelings of the people. The inefficacy and mischievous tendency of many of our existing laws from their great and revolting severity, is explained and proved by the most ample and unquestionable testimony. Yet all that is contained in this report on criminal law, both as to general principles and especial evidence, seems to be for the present forgotten; for never, we believe, was such an increase made in the severity of any law as in that respecting the law of libel, which, in the bill before the House, is, for a second offence, though committed in a moment of excitement, and in regard to any suddenly emerging circumstances, such as an apparent outrage upon life or liberty, to be converted into a felony. A hope still prevails that the House of Commons will not pass this measure into a law. It is surely enough that each offence shall be punished according to its own charge and circumstances. To us it does appear repugnant to reason and justice, that because a man has already suffered severely for a rash expression, he should, as soon as he makes another inconsiderate observation, be banished from his country—a punishment rendered imbecilically severe from the circumstance, that his offence might in probability have sprung from an excessive attachment to his native land.

Paley, in reference to trial by jury, has observed, "that in proportion to the acknowledged excellency of this mode of trial, every deviation from it ought to be watched with vigilance, and admitted to the legislature with caution and reluctance. Summary convictions before Justices of the peace, especially for offences against the game laws; courts of conscience extending the jurisdiction of courts of equity; urging to far the distinction between questions of law and matters of fact, are all so many infringements upon this great charter of public safety." Yet in the bill "to restrain the abuses arising from the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels," there is a clause declaring, "that it shall be lawful for any two or more Justices of the peace to hear and determine any offence or offences which shall be committed against this act, or any other act or acts of Parliament, which are by this act to be construed therewith, or any part thereof, which subjects the offender to any pecuniary penalty, not exceeding £100." And in the bill respecting seditious meetings, the powers conferred on Justices of the peace, or any one of them, are still greater and more numerous. These measures are introduced, it is said, and we hope truly, with the view of preserving the public security; but, on the principles laid down by Paley, and all our constitutional writers, they are directly hostile to "the great charter of public safety." And, like Mr. Scarlett, it is "because we have a serious and solemn conviction that these new measures will produce a directly contrary effect to what is expected by their supporters, that we object to them." Instead of adding to the Government, they will, in our humble opinion, greatly lessen the security both of the Government and the people; and this, we conceive, is the necessary result of all measures which trench deeply on the natural rights, and which directly oppose themselves to the general feelings and opinions of society.

It will be allowed by all our readers, that Hume was a man whose sagacity was equal to his genius, and who was nearly as conspicuous for his attachment to arbitrary principles as for the solidity of his judgment. Yet Hume was of opinion, in the year 1741, that "the general laws against seditious and libelling were as strong as they possibly could be made. Nothing (he continues) can impose a further restraint, but either the clapping an *imprimatur* upon the press, or the giving very large discretionary powers to the Court to punish whatever displeases them. But these concessions would be such a barefaced violation of liberty, that they will probably be the last efforts of a despotic government. We may conclude, that the liberties of Britain are gone for ever, when these attempts shall succeed." Had Mr. Hume lived to the present day however, he would have seen the possibility realised of imposing further restraints on the press; and such restraints, we conceive, are more cruel than if an *imprimatur* had been established, or a law passed prohibiting the publication of all opinions not coinciding with those of the existing Administration. If the proposed measures be made laws, the press will have no safety but in republishing; and, in this view, it is fortunate that past times have produced Hume, and many other great men, whose love of liberty was stronger than his. But the writings of Hume, in so far as they have a liberal tendency, are the more valuable, inasmuch as his opinions are the clear dictates of reason, and intended to favour and support the Crown still more than the subject. "It has been found," says this writer, "as the experience of mankind increases, that the people are no such dangerous monsters as they have been repre-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

The following unpublished stanzas were addressed by Lord Byron to his Lady, a few months before their separation.

There are two souls whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—*they part!*—ah, no,
They cannot part—*these souls are one.*

To say more at present would only be to weaken the force of what we have quoted. But there is a mine of rich materials in our standard literature, in which, we conceive, we may yet dig *ad libitum*.

Sir Massey Lopez set off last Wednesday, per mail, accompanied by a tipstaff, to Exeter gaol, in pursuance of his sentence. A few hours before he set off, he received a letter from the Solicitor to the Treasury to inform him, that unless the fine of 10,000*l.* was paid into the Crown-office within ten days, proceedings would be taken to levy the same. It seems the Solicitor to the Treasury had intimated to Mr. Franco, the nephew of Sir Massey, that such steps would be taken in consequence of an expected claim being made by the High Sheriff of Westminster to this fine; this was stated to Mr. Franco by way of apology or excuse for the eagerness thus manifested to get this heavy fine. The sentence was, that Sir Massey should pay a fine of 10,000*l.*, be imprisoned two years, and be further imprisoned until such fine was paid. Sir Massey therefore thought, that according to all former practice the fine need not be paid until the expiration of the two years, but it seems that a new practice commenced in the case of Mr. Wolfe, who was fined for swindling transactions, that a motion was made for a *levari facias*, to prevent the removal or disposal of the goods, &c. in the city, the only property that the defendant possessed which could be made available

Extraordinary Case of Robbery.—A few days since, a manufacturer of Leghorn straw, at Rye, arrived in town, and whilst walking through the Borough High-street, was accosted by an elegantly-dressed girl, with whom he imprudently consented to walk some distance. She led him down an alley, called College-place, where she contrived to pick his pocket of a book, containing 120l. in Bank notes, and some memorandums; but he discovered his loss before her departure; in consequence of which he gave her into custody. She protested her innocence—the property was not in her possession—the spot was searched, but neither the book or notes were found; still the countryman was confident that the woman had robbed him, and he gave her in charge. Next morning he attended at Union-Hall, where the girl was to undergo an examination; and whilst waiting in the passage during the disposal of other business, was applied to by a woman, who asked him if he was the gentleman who had been robbed? He answered in the affirmative: on which the woman said that the pocket-book with its contents was found, and if he would give a *douceur* of 10l. and forego all proceedings against *Donovan* (the woman in custody) it should be returned to him. To this proposition he joyfully con-

1. That we have observed with concern the increased and extensive circulation of certain seditious and blasphemous libels which have of late been printed and published, and are anxious that such remedy may be provided as to the wisdom of parliament shall seem fit; but that we nevertheless view with great apprehension and alarm the provisions of a bill now under the consideration of the House of Commons, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Prevention and Punishment of Blasphemous and Seditious Libels," so far as it is proposed that it should be thereby enacted that if any person shall, after the passing of that Act, be legally convicted of having composed printed, or published any blasphemous libel, or any such seditious libel as there in mentioned, and shall, after being so convicted, such person may, on a second conviction, be adjudged, at the discretion of the court, either to suffer such punishment as may now be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanors, or to be banished from the United Kingdom and all other parts of his Majesty's dominions, for such term as the court, in which such conviction shall take place, shall order, or to be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty for the transportation of offenders for any term not exceeding—years; and that it should be further enacted., that if any offender who shall be so ordered by any such

8. That a very great number of **historical**, and religious works are written and composed and published in London at stated periods, and that most of **such** works are of temporary and immediate public interest, and that **such** works is-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

from the press and pass through the hands of several different booksellers, and many thousands thereof are delivered to the public within a very few hours after their first publication, and that a previous perusal & consideration of such works by such readers of the same as are not the original or first Publishers of the same, is impracticable.

9. That many standard works upon historical, philosophical and political subjects, which have now obtained a classical reputation, and are daily sold by respectable Booksellers, under the licence of a long prescription, may be reasonably considered to be liable to question as libellous by analogy to more recent works which have been subjected to prosecution, and that such standard works therefore do not present any criterion for judgment as to the effect of new publications; but may themselves be the subject of future prosecution, and may subject the vendors thereof to the punishments proposed by the said bill.

10. That the ignominy of a punishment which is proposed to make common to authors, printers booksellers, and fellows, while it operates to deter learned and respectable writers of the most virtuous principles, from treating on political or religious subjects at all, will especially prevent them from engaging in the composition of Reviews, Magazines, and other vehicles of periodical discussion, to the great and permanent detriment of learning; and will seriously injure the trade of booksellers and printers, in which they have large capitals embarked; especially in that extensive branch of it which embraces the most respectable periodical works in the country, and will tend to throw them into the hands of reckless and desperate men.

11. That although we have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present judges of his Majesty's courts of law; yet that the power to expatriate and transport for a crime not specific but indefinite in its nature, which exposes ignorance and inadvertence equally with intentional guilt, is of too extensive and dangerous a nature to be confided to any authority whatever, to be exercised at discretion; and that in relation to a crime whose turpitude is heightened or diminished by the political aspect of the times, such a power, especially if rendered permanent, might become the engine of great injustice and oppression, against which no character, however perfect, would be a protection.

12. That from the circumstances stated, our trade and means of living, if not totally destroyed by the intended bill, would be carried on under a state of hazard and insecurity, productive of constant mental inquietude, and destructive of the comfort of ourselves and our families.

13. That a petition be therefore presented to the House of Commons, praying that the same bill, so far as respects the punishment of transportation and death for vending such blasphemous or seditious libels as in the said bill are mentioned, may not pass into a law.

14. That the petition now read be adopted and signed.

JOS. BUTTERWORTH, Chairman.

LORD COCHRANE.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding the Rocket brigade preparing at Santiago to accompany the expedition against Callao and Lima, dated Valparaiso.

"In consequence of the return of the Chilean fleet from blockading Callao, the Supreme Director and suite set out from Santiago to this place, to meet Lord Cochrane, and to use every exertion to get the fleet to sea again. I

accompanied his Excellency, and cannot refrain from giving you some particulars of our journey and passing events. We are ninety English miles from the capital, and found it rather a difficult road in some places, having three very high mountains to pass over. The temperature of the air is very delightful; it is our winter, and the thermometer stands at fifty. The nights are rather cold, but not severe. On descending to the town the bay presented a most cheerful sight: there being three English ships of war, a great many English merchant men, and others also from England, France, the Brazils, &c. besides the Chilean squadron, consisting of a sixty-four, three stout frigates, and several brigs and schooners: this novel and interesting appearance in the Pacific ocean made me imagine myself in an English harbour. On the day after our arrival the Supreme Director gave a grand dinner, at which were present, his Excellency the State Minister, Lord Cochrane, admiral; Capt. Guise, second in command; Capt. Wilkinson; Capt. Foster; Capt. Carter; Capt. Crosbie; Colonel Charles, of the Engineers; the American Consul; the Deputy Judge Provost; Capt. Shirreff; the Hon. Capt. Bridgeman; Capt. O'Brien; the Sons of Sir Alexander Cochrane; and Admiral Sawyer, besides many Spanish Officers, and your humble servant. In reality it had all the appearance of an English party. The day following, his Excellency and suite, Lord Cochrane, and all the officers, attended at an experiment of the rockets. I fired ten 32-pounders, and I am happy to say not one failed. Their ranges were admirable; and I am sure if Sir Wm. Congreve himself had been here, he would not have withheld his praise. I have only to lament that I cannot get them made fast enough; there are so many difficulties to contend with, that even yet I have not succeeded in making more than 300 32-pounders. Lord Cochrane expressed great satisfaction, and told me he should be happy to avail himself of my services. We expect that we shall be able to embark 4,000 troops in the spring, and then you may expect to hear that I have either a broken head or preferment. Lady Cochrane gives a party to the Supreme Director; Lord Cochrane's sister is here; report says she is about to be married.

[The Observer, — December 19.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

Yesterday we received New York papers to the 18th ult. They express the liveliest indignation at the piratical seizures of American property by Lord Cochrane in the South Seas. They refer more particularly to the capture and confiscation of 142,000 dollars, being the proceeds of the cargo of the brig Macedonia. The American accounts of this transaction if correct, certainly establish against Lord Cochrane a case of lawless plunder. Capt. Smith, who commanded the Macedonia, trading at Lima, had sold and delivered, it appears, his cargo to the Philippine Company before that port was declared to be in a state of blockade. When the blockade was declared by Lord Cochrane, this vessel with other neutral vessels, went round to the little port of Guernez, about twenty leagues north-east of Lima, being the port designated by Lord Cochrane himself. Capt. Smith, while on his way from Lima to Guernez by land, with 142,000 dollars the proceeds of his cargo, was intercepted and robbed of the money by Lord Cochrane, and taken on board his ship, where he was detained a close prisoner. He repeatedly declared that it was wholly American property, but was compelled by Lord Cochrane to sign a certificate that it was on Spanish account, after which he was re-

leased. Such are the facts of the transaction as given by the American Journals; but we must be allowed to express our surprise that Captain Smith should have suffered himself to be intimidated into the signing of a document which he knew to be false.

The Boston Centinel concludes its statement with the following observation:—"An account of this daring transaction, we learn has been sent to Washington, & it is not hazarding much to predict, that the demand of this plundered property will be made by a naval accompaniment, which will insure its immediate restitution, or be followed by the capture of the freebooter who has robbed our countryman of it; at the same time affording needed protection to our rich whalers in the South Sea."

Intelligence from Havana, dated Oct 31, states that the new Spanish troops which had arrived there have suffered severely from the climate. Three hundred and sixteen privates and seventeen officers had been buried; 1045 were then in the hospital. The city was very sickly.

The following is an extract of a private letter received yesterday from Manchester:—

Manchester, Dec. 16.—Last night Mr. Nadin and several of his assistants were sent to Bury, for the purpose of apprehending certain individuals who formed the Radical Committee there. He was accompanied by a troop of Lancers. It was about 8 o'clock p. m., when Mr. Nadin arrived at Bury, and he proceeded directly to the Union Room, and seized eight of the committee in the midst of their deliberations. Two others were taken at their residences, and the whole (ten) were lodged in the New Bailey about midnight. This morning they underwent a private examination, and were committed for a misdemeanour, & not having bail in readiness, were forwarded to Lancaster Castle about one o'clock this forenoon. The names of the persons committed are, James Brookes, Richard Booth, George Hall, Edward Holt, Lawrence Brookes, James Griffiths, Robert Howarth, John Greenhalgh, Benjamin Fell, and William Greenhalgh.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A dreadful fire broke out at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 7th of November. The following are the particulars:

[From "The Wilmington (N. C.) Recorder."]

The Fire.—On Thursday morning last about 3 o'clock, the cry of "Fire!" was given. It originated at the back of a small building occupied by Mr. Samuel Adkins, as a grocery store, situated on the wharf, near Dock-street, and adjoining a large brick ware-house lately occupied as the 76 Coffee-house, in part of which was the office and counting room of Gabriel Holmes, Esq.

From the best calculation we can make the whole number of houses destroyed are about three hundred of every description, including the Presbyterian church lately erected; and the total loss of property between six and seven hundred thousand dollars.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the extent of individual losses. Every person within the bounds of the fire, and all those without it, who removed their property, lost more or less. But the extent of a loss, as it regards merely its amount, is not the criterion of its injury; it is him that has lost all, the unprotected, the friendless, and the helpless, that ought to excite our pity and compassion, and calls for our assistance.

Only one life was lost. Capt. Farquhar M'Rae, after the fire had subsided, who ventured within a building for the purpose of saving property not his own. The walls fell and he was crushed to

a tomb. He was a useful citizen in his sphere of life, and would have been regretted even had he died on the couch of disease.

To give our readers at a distance an idea of the part of the town destroyed, its limits correctly we will endeavour to describe, commencing at the corner of Second and Market streets, at a building owned by Mrs. Rogers, near the Town Hall; running westwardly to the store of Richard Lloyd, on the river; thence down the river to Orange-street; thence eastwardly up Orange-street to Second-street; and from thence northwardly along Second-street to the beginning, comprising four whole squares, every building in which were destroyed, except a brick ware-house belonging to Hanson Kelly, Esq. the building occupied by A. Taylor, and a blacksmith's shop. Within these limits, two houses in Front-street and a house in Dock-street, belonging to Mrs. Barnard, were destroyed. Such is the extent of our injury. It belongs to others to point out our distresses and our lamentable situation.

And all this is the work of an incendiary! Suspicion has been afloat, but we suspect it has not been directed against the right person. Higher views than those of plunder must have been the object, for we have heard of not much success and a very few attempts. The cause is immaterial; the effects and the crime are the same. We will not pretend to pourtray the Character of the wretch. Every virtuous mind can depicture its and human nature must blush at its own depravity.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, Dec. 24. BUTCHER V. CAMPBELL AND OTHERS.

THIS was an action brought by the owners of a fishing smack, called the Mercury, against the owners of a West India trading vessel, called the Contest, for running down the plaintiff's ship, whereby she was sunk. The accident took place off the 27th March, 1818, off Fairlee Light, about nine miles from the shore. The master of the smack gave evidence that on the morning in question, between 8 and 9, the Mercury, with five men on board, was sailing down the Channel, at about two knots an hour, with their sails slack, the wind was strong in the north. He and his crew saw the Contest coming down the Channel with full sail, at the rate of eight knots an hour. They saw the Contest first at a quarter of a mile distant. They hailed her several times before she came upon them. She was bearing down upon them. If there had been any one in the fore-castle of the ship he must have heard the hail; no answer was given to it. They did not put the helm of the Mercury up, after seeing the Contest. It was up before. They had trailing net out at the stern. If the crew of the Contest had heard the hail, they might have avoided running on the Mercury. The Contest did not alter her course. The Contest struck the Mercury on the stern, and split her; one of her crew was drowned, and another cut in two. The remaining three got on board the Contest. When they got on board, there was nobody on deck except the man at the helm. The captain then came from below upon the deck. The master of the smack told him that two of his men were killed. The captain said he was sorry for it, and confessed that it was his fault. He said he had sent down one watch, and the other had not come up; they were all at breakfast together. The captain then, at the request of the master of the smack, gave him a letter to the defendants, in which he said, that he was sorry for an accident that had happened in his running down a vessel at 8 to the morning; he did not see the vessel that was trailing before; then till close upon her, and putting down the helm he ran her down, the wind strong in the north. He also wrote therein that he had sent the letter by one of the crew of the smack, and requested the defendants to make the owners a compensation. This evidence of the master was confirmed by the other two men who were on board at the time of the accident. A person on board another fishing smack, called the Chameleon, swore, that there were no persons on the deck of the Contest at the time she passed his vessel; he had taken particular notice, in consequence of her having nearly run down his vessel; it was a few minutes before the accident. This evidence was directly contradicted by the Captain, and 4 of the crew of the Contest, who swore that there were several persons on deck, including the Captain, at the time of the accident. They saw the Mercury ahead, steering the same course as the Contest. They did not perceive her trailing-lines, but took her for a coasting-vessel. The Contest was sailing from 5 to 6 knots an hour. The Captain told the helmsman to put the helm up, in order to pass the Mercury to leeward. The Mercury then steered to leeward, across the course of the Contest, when the captain ordered the helm of the Contest to be put down, to pass the other vessel to the windward. When the helm was first put up, the Contest was 300 yards off the Mercury. If the helm of the Contest had been put

principles which he (Mr. Tierney) had been accustomed to hold most sacred, he must of course rise under considerable embarrassment; but that embarrassment would be greater if he imagined that, after the statement of the Noble Lord, the House would expect him on the sudden to be prepared to go into a general argument on the question. Great variety of matter had been introduced, the greater part of which, to him at least, was perfectly new: when he came down to the House he had not the most distant conception that the Noble Lord would advert to many of the points on which he had dwelt at large. He (Mr. Tierney) assured the House, that he attended in his place, (and he hoped the Noble Lord would believe him,) with a very sincere inclination to listen calmly and dispassionately to all that was to be advanced; he felt not the slightest prejudice on any of the points (on some it was impossible that he should feel any, as he was totally ignorant of them) but after what he had heard, he felt that he should not discharge his duty, if he did not trouble the House with a few, and very few observations. The Noble Lord had stated, that Members on the Opposition side of the House, on the first day of the session, had in substance agreed with all parts of the Address relating to the seditious spirit pervading the manufacturing districts. It was almost needless to remind the House that the Noble Lord had no authority for that statement: for his own part, he (Mr. Tierney) had expressly asserted his agreement with the doctrines in the Address, as far as they should be established by evidence to be produced. (Hear, hear.) It was really astonishing that the Noble Lord, who could be candid enough on the first day of the session, should now, for some purpose of his own, not only state that which went even beyond the Address, but ratify that statement by a supposed confirmation derived from the other side of the House. He (Mr. Tierney) had said then, and he repeated it now, that the measures must depend upon the necessity, and that necessity could only be ascertained by due enquiry. He did not say that a possible case might not arise where new laws might be required; that a House of Commons in the discharge of its duty might not entertain projects of this kind, but not until the necessity had been clearly and unequivocally made out. He denied that necessity at starting; no such case had been made out that justified such measures as had been proposed, even supposing, upon examination, it should turn out that the safety of the country required them. (Hear.) All the House had before it was the notoriety of certain proceedings; but the grounds of those proceedings, their motives, and extent, was only to be gathered from the papers communicated by the Prince Regent. Without meaning to anticipate the debate of to-morrow, to be introduced by his Noble Friend (Lord Althorpe) he would say, that a more garbled, mutilated account was never presented to the House of Commons. The Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had stated, what undoubtedly was very consolatory, but for the comment with which it was accompanied—that the main body of the nation was sound and loyal; that in principle it was attached to the law and the constitution. Even in the disaffected districts, it had been contended to-night, that the great mass of the population was untouched and untainted by disaffection, and that they were prepared to stand by the law and the

stitution; nay, the Noble Lord went further, he had stated what would have astonished him (Mr. Tierney), if any thing could astonish him from the present Ministry, on the subject of finance, that the internal state of the country was perfectly prosperous; that in our foreign trade there was nothing to apprehend but from the distress of America; that all our manufactures found their accustomed vent on the Continent; and that the condition of America only restrained the commercial industry of the nation. Certainly, if the representations of the Noble Lord were to be believed in opposition to the evidence of our own senses, the country ought to be in a very happy condition; but, as if the nature of the people had changed, as if they had become blind, obstinate, and perverse, it turned out that the nation was called upon to sacrifice its Constitution on the altar of public security. The subjects of the realm were now told, that the old laws of England were not sufficient to guarantee protection to property; that what they had been accustomed to venerate as their safeguards were inadequate; that not only 10,000 soldiers were to be placed over them, but that those soldiers were to be backed by statutes hitherto unknown; and after all this, they were to be assured that their condition was fortunate, and their finances flourishing. The Noble Lord had maintained, that by the amendment, he (Mr. Tierney) had marked his sense of the scheme by which the lower orders were misled. He admitted it; he meant to mark his opinion decisively, that the scheme was dangerous to the Constitution, injurious to the public quiet, and most of all injurious to those who were deluded by it. If those unfortunate men could now look into the House, they would see the result of their endeavours: let them abuse the Whigs as violently, and stand by their champion Hunt as firmly as they pleased, if they could now witness the proceedings of Parliament, they would see to what a miserable pass their leaders had reduced them, bound hand and foot, and delivered into the hands of those, who, by new laws, and new troops, had established an inquisition upon the ruins of the Constitution. An Honorable Member (Mr. Cannan) had said on a former night, that the Whigs had been for fifty years excluded from power. It was true; and here was the proof of its truth; after the lapse of fifty years of rule, what had the opponents of the Whigs done for the nation!—They had brought it to such a condition of discontent and disaffection, that new laws, inconsistent with the Constitution, were necessary to maintain them. The Noble Lord had opened five bills: the first applied to seditions and tumultuous assemblies; the second was directed against the system of drilling; the third against the possession of arms; the fourth related to right of traverse; and the fifth, divided into several branches, was aimed at the Liberty of the Press. With respect to right of traverse, he (Mr. Tierney) freely confessed that his mind was open to information. He did not profess to be acquainted with all the grounds on which that right had originally been conceded to the subject; inconveniences might have arisen from it, and the remedies of the Noble Lord might be applied without danger. — Yet with fear and trembling he should undertake to change an established principle of the common law, founded upon almost immemorial usage; and though he did not undertake to pronounce peremptorily against it, he approached it with a degree of awe, and would not change it until the necessity were sufficiently established. If by the power of searching for arms the Noble Lord meant to go the length of saying that an Englishman was not to be allowed to have weapons for self-defence in his possession, a most grave case indeed must be made out before he (Mr. Tierney) could consent to the proposition. Going about in armed bodies from place to place was already illegal (heary); but between that and the established constitutional principle that a man has a right to have arms for his own defence he took a wide and material distinction. He only begged of the House to pause before it sanctioned a measure which directly violated that which twenty years ago men would have shuddered had it been even hinted that an alteration was intended. As a temporary measure it might under some circumstances be necessary. — Such as that large bodies of men were arming themselves in a way dangerous to the community. What was the fact?—The papers upon this matter merely proved, that certain persons had been making a limited number of pikes, that certain other persons had obtained some pistols, and that a few more were in search of other fire-arms, if they could obtain them at a cheap rate. It was only pretended

that Lancashire, Cheshire, a small part of Scotland, though thickly populated, and some districts of Yorkshire, were in a disturbed state; yet upon no better testimony than this the whole people of England were to be deprived of arms. (Lord Castlereagh said, across the table, that the Arms Bill was only to be local.) What then were the districts to which the law was to apply? (Lord Castlereagh replied, in a low tone, "Those included in the Watch and Ward Act.") As he (Mr. Tierney) had not that measure precisely in his memory, he would not waste time by observations upon it. As to the law against drilling, he had heard with great astonishment, that such practices were not already against law; that no punishment could now be inflicted upon men who drilled and trained at night, and formed themselves into military arrays. He was, therefore, ready to submit to a new law on this subject, if it could be worded so as to meet the exigencies of the case: he honestly admitted that he had no objection to it; guarding himself with this observation, that it must be drawn so as not to go a single step beyond the necessity of the case, and that it was established that the men were drilling themselves evidently for the purpose of military operation. He next came to what, in his mind, was the great question of all—the new regulations against seditious and tumultuous meetings. Upon this subject the Noble Lord had asserted, that all the Learned Gentlemen on the other side of the House had very carefully abstained from giving any opinion whether assemblies of a particular description were or were not illegal. If he (Mr. Tierney) had understood his Learned Friends, their difficulty was this—that the question must depend upon particular circumstances; and until the facts of a case were laid before them, it was impossible to give an opinion upon it. (Hear hear.) No doubt a case might be shewn in which it would be highly improper for the Magistracy not to exert themselves to preserve the public peace, a breach of which might threaten the safety of the country. Here the only question was, whether the particular circumstances under which the Manchester meeting was held were of such a description as that nothing but a military force could have put an end to its proceedings? To this he answered, that a meeting as large, or nearly as large had taken place in Yorkshire; bodies of men had marched to Hunslet Moor of the same description as those that had attended at Manchester, with flags flying, and what had been termed an appearance of military array. What had become of it? The Mayor of Leeds had felt no disposition to interfere; he had taken the proper precautions for the security of the peace, in the event of danger, though he did not think it right to make an ostentatious display of those precautions until a justifiable opportunity had been afforded, which he did not apprehend would occur. The persons assembled had dispersed quietly; and from first to last, in Yorkshire, there had been no symptom of confusion. In Scotland, also, the Magistrates had exercised a sound discretion; they had let the feeling of animosity waste itself; it did waste itself, and no such proceedings as those of Manchester had occurred there. The Noble Lord had said, that the difficulty was, whether to attack the right of meeting locally or numerically; and his plan appeared to be this—that no meeting should be allowed in any county, unless convened by the Sheriff, the Lord Lieutenant, or by five Magistrates; in certain towns, it must be called by the Mayor; or if called by individuals, that no man could discuss and deliberate upon any public question out of his own parish. If such were the plan, there was at once an end of all the old wholesome spirit of the law upon this important subject. (Cheers.) It would really seem from the cheers as if the Noble Lord was restoring that old wholesome spirit; and that he (Mr. Tierney) was resisting it. Yet under that old wholesome spirit this country had flourished more than it would under the sage administration of the Noble Lord if he were to live for a century. Whether in former times any meetings as numerically great as those of which the Noble Lord complained had been held, he (Mr. Tierney) did not know; but every page and every corner of every page of our history showed that assemblies had been convened, and where men were allowed to harangue in any times of alarm. Mr. Burke had well called them the safety-valve of the Constitution, by which all the foul air was permitted to escape. (Hear, hear!) This safety-valve, with all his fears the Noble Lord would destroy, and while he exclaimed that his only purpose was to preserve the Constitution, no man could fail to see that he was preventing the

exercise of an accustomed constitutional right. This attempt was to be viewed with the utmost jealousy; it was to introduce an entirely new system, and that not merely temporarily, but permanently. When the Bills came before the House, many opportunities would be afforded for objections in detail, and he was much mistaken if they would not be found in every measure; he was now objecting only to the principle, and it ought not to be forgotten, that these Acts were not to be local; they were to extend to England, Scotland and Ireland. When the Noble Lord mentioned that he should open a whole system, he (Mr. Tierney) had flattered himself that a part of that system would be conciliation. It was now seen, however, that nothing but rigour and coercion were to be resorted to: a blow was struck at the very vitals of fair and free discussion—and did the House really believe that in following the steps of the Noble Lord, it would not be treading upon very dangerous ground? Did it believe that the danger arising from the state of the country was as great as it was represented, or that the refusal of what the Noble Lord demanded, and a reliance upon the venerable laws of the kingdom would not be the least hazardous experiment? (Hear, hear.) Would not the new bills rather exasperate than repress? If there were these large bodies of men, which he (Mr. Tierney) much doubted, would not the peril be doubled, when they were told that they must expect nothing but coercion—that new laws should be invented to put them down; and that none of their grievances, whether real or imaginary, should receive a moment's attention? If Parliamentary Reform were mentioned in any shape, the immediate answer was—"Now you are going to innovate." Yet Ministers were to make what innovations they pleased; they were to invade the most dear and settled rights of the people; to infringe upon privileges that the practice of many centuries had confirmed; and if a charge of innovation were made against them, they met it with a look of astonishment and a cheer of surprise. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.) What must be the event? Would not those who were now agitated be worked to a state of madness or desperation, instead of being quelled and subdued? He warned the House how it concerned them that might be attended with the most baleful consequence, and neglected the voice of the people; not merely of those who were so obstinate on Parliamentary Reform but of sober-thinking men, whose experience gave them this unanswerable demonstration—that something was wrong here, and that something must be altered. Ministers might fancy that they could controul the distressed by overawing them with 10,000 men; but they would find it impossible. A dead silence in the country might for a season be produced, but nothing could reconcile the people to the loss of their rights, or compel them to submit quietly to that grievous deprivation. The number of armed men might, in time, be rendered greater than the unarmed, and then, instead of venting their feelings by becoming speakers at public meetings, the discontented would be converted from empty boasters in public places, into real conspirators in dark corners. (Hear.) These matters well merited the attention of the House, and especially of that portion of it who thought of nothing (and he did not blame them for it) but of the preservation of property: property never could be exposed to greater danger ultimately, than for a popular representation, as this House called itself, to pass nothing but acts of rigour, & omit all attempts at kindness and conciliation. The right of meeting was not only to be taken away, but what the Noble Lord had called the broad liberty of the Press was to be invaded. As to cheap publications, no man had seen their increase with greater regret than he (Mr. Tierney); and his chief astonishment had arisen from observing, that for three or four years together no attempt had been made to put a stop to them. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord had ordered, that complaints had been made against the number of ex-officio informations, and it is true; they had been objected to as arbitrary and needless; but could any man read but the tenth part of the cheap publications, and not be persuaded that Grand Juries would have found true bills, and Petty Juries true verdicts against their authors? (Hear, hear.) Did Ministers by this ostentatiousness of prosecution mean to bring the matter to a crisis like the present? Did they contemplate a time when the vast accumulation of the evil would warrant them in this new infringement? If the libels had been brought before Juries, Ministers seemed to apprehend that the existing law would have been found sufficient, and they would thus have been deprived of one main ground on which their measure rested. As to the question of the liberty of the press, if he were to enter into it, a wide field would indeed be opened to him, and though he might lament the excess to which that liberty had in some instances been carried, he was persuaded that the old and recognised laws were adequate to restrain it. Upon this point the case was as defective as upon others, and as these were more valuable than the preservation of the liberty hitherto enjoyed, he hoped

the nation would feel it, and that before the Noble Lord's Bill passed into a law, depriving the people of their ancient privileges, they would assemble without fear, and pour in upon the House a tide of remonstrances, which even the Noble Lord would not be able to resist. He (Mr. Tierney) had come down to the House with a sincere inclination to listen impatiently to what the Noble Lord might suggest, and rather disposed to concur than to oppose; but he had, there no notion of the extent to which the demand would be made: he might have been willing to concede something if a necessity had been shewn, but nothing would satisfy the Noble Lord but an attack upon the very vital principles of the British Constitution. Are we (continued Mr. Tierney) to live in entirely new times? Are we now to hold up to the world, that the Constitution which we have hitherto venerated for its antiquity, and loved for the blessing it has conferred, is of no value?—Formerly, when foreigners have asked in what way we became possessed of such and such institutions that have attracted their admiration, we could reply, that we were indebted for them to the right which the people of England, enjoyed of thinking and speaking freely. But now another lesson is taught by the Noble Lord, who would convince us that what has been the salvation of our liberties, is the destruction of our happiness—that what we and our forefathers have believed, is false and foolish; and that to preserve freedom and property, the Constitution must undergo a change which, in my conscience, I believe it cannot survive. I say fairly and openly that I suspect the administration from which these measures emanate—that they are only the advanced guard of the array of bills which they are to direct, against the Constitution. I see on the part of the Government an evident determination to resort to nothing but force; they think of nothing else; they dream of nothing else; they will try no means of conciliation; they will make no attempt to pacify and reconcile force—force, force, and nothing but force! that is their cry, and it has been the same for years; one measure of coercion has been and will be followed up by another, and the result will justify what I assert; that 10,000 will not answer their purpose; one measure of coercion must succeed another, and what they gain by force they must retain by the same detestable means. The people will never rest until they are allowed to have the laws equally administered; until their honest industry will procure them the means of maintaining their families, and until they shall again enjoy the blessings of that Constitution which their ancestors intended they should partake. If not discontent will increase to disaffection, and distress will produce discontent, notwithstanding the bold assertions of the Noble Lord, that the nation is prosperous, and has no wants but those which arise out of the present condition of America. If the Noble Lord had confined himself to the grant of 10,000 men, I should have deemed it a strong measure in a time of profound peace. Is any evidence offered that the body of the military has been overpowered; or even that it has not always been sufficient to the dispersion of any meeting? But if the country gives him more troops than he can employ, surely it is somewhat hard that he should also ask it for new laws that are to prevent the possibility of new meetings. If the Noble Lord thinks the new laws will be executed, where is the objection for the 10,000 men? It is clear that the Noble Lord feels that the new laws are more likely to exasperate than to conciliate, and the consequence upon all this the Noble Lord has advanced in favour of his new projects, is his declaration, "I will 10,000 men into the bargain." My sincere belief is that he will want many more than 10,000 men; and what a melancholy prospect does this hold out to the country? It may be said that I use violent language; I admit it, and all I can say in answer is, that I do not utter a single syllable that I do not, on my honour believe, — I am an alarmist. I feel alarm, because I am compelled to trust to men who will rely on nothing against the people but brutal force. I am alarmed, because an attempt is to be made, under false pretences, to destroy all that is valuable in the Constitution, unless it be defeated by the free spirit of a free nation. Therefore it is that I indulge a hope, that while the right of meeting remains, the people will meet and will express their opinions with such effect, that the threats and measures of coercion may be abandoned. (Hear, hear.) I had hoped that a more moderate course would have been pursued, because with the exception of the disturbed districts, as they are called, there is no part of Great Britain where assemblies may not be held, even by the addition of Ministers; with out the slightest danger to the public. I trust that the country will thoroughly understand the nature of these new laws, that the real objects of Government will be evident, & that those objects by the public will be for ever defeated. If the country abstain from this course, and if the House, without any evidence to warrant those innovations, shall consent to follow the Noble Lord in his desperate and adventurous course, all I can say is, that I shall witness it with the deepest and most sincere regret. I shall then have lived long enough, and I can no longer be of service to my country. He saw an Hon. Gentleman on a Bench below him smile. He expected him (Mr. T.) to secede, he should tell him that it was contrary to his principles to do so. He did not mean to retire from Parliament—he would still attend, and by his vote oppose the progress of laws destructive of the nation's rights, but he should not feel bound, after the people had shown such apathy, to sacrifice for it, as he had hitherto done, his time and his health. He hoped that all Members would give the subject their most deliberate attention. The new laws were not such as the public exigency required; the extent, or even the existence of disaffection were unproved; and until they were, it was the duty of every honest man to pause. At least, attention ought to be paid to this point—whether some course of conciliation might not be adopted; whether steps ought not to be taken to satisfy the people, and to prove that, while the House was willing to repress sedition, it had a fixed determination to listen to their grievances and, as far as possible, to apply a remedy.

Lord Castlereagh explained. He had not asserted that the only distress arose from the diminution of the trade with America; but he stated it as a concurring circumstance, that amidst our distress, it did not appear that the consumption of our manufactures in foreign markets was diminished, except in America, where the diminution was to be attributed to tempo-

The group then adjourned at a quarter past nine o'clock.

GRAM, Surat		per C ^y . of 8 Pakas	25 0 00
Bowmagur, & Goga			25 0 00
GUM, Awini, garbled,		per Surat maund	15 0 00
Arabic,		per Surat Candy	20 0 00
Gumhoge,		do.	1 0 00
Galbauum,		Surat Candy	14 0 00
Olibauum,		per Surat maund	15 0 00
Myrrh,		per lb.	2 0 00
GUNPOWDER,		per 100	10 2 00
GUNNEE, Patu,		per 100	10 2 00
Ditto Baga,			10 0 00
Ditto Twine,		per Bombay Candy	70 0 00
HEMP, Koncan,		per Ditto	60 0 00
Chaury,		per Surat Candy	60 0 00
Northen,		each.	10 0 00
HATS, good,		per Surat lb.	12 0 00
HINGRA, Europe Market,		per 100 seers	30 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,		per S. m ^d	30 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,		per Surat candy	58 0 00
Ditto Flat,			58 0 00
English Square,			40 0 00
Ditto Flat,			40 0 00
Ditto Bolt,			40 0 00
Nails 2 & 3 inch,		per cut	11 0 00
4 & 10,			3 2 00
Hoops,		per cut.	3 2 00
Kendledge,		per cut.	3 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,		Rs. per cut.	9 0 00
Sheet,			11 0 00
Red,			13 0 00
White,			13 0 00
China,		per Gallon	5 0 00
LINSSEED OIL, in Jar		per pound	3 0 00
MACE, good,		Surat md.	6 2 00
MUHJEET			6 0 00
Mocha,			64 0 00
Busorah,		per cut.	45 0 00
NAILS, Copper,		Ditto	2 1 00
Ditto Brass,		per lb.	8 2 00
NUTMEGS,		Ditto ditto	5 1 00
OIL, Coconut, 1 sort,		per Bombay md.	35 0 00
Ditto Jengely,		Ditto ditto	0 1 00
PADDY,		per Moora 25 to	0 1 10
PAINTS, best white mixed,		per lb.	1 0 00
Black,			00 2 33
Green,			00 2 33
Yellow,			00 2 33
Red,			00 2 33
Blue,			142 0 00
PEPPER, Malabar,		per Bombay candy	147 0 00
Bharcole,			145 0 00
Kasteru,			7 0 00
PEEPUR,		per S. maund	7 0 00
Mool,		per ditto	30 0 00
PITCH,		per barrel	14 0 00
PUTCHOCK,		Surat maund	35 2 00
QUICKSILVER,		Rs. per Surat maund	8 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,		per Bag	7 0 00
Ditto unhoiled 3 do.		do. do.	5 3 00
Ditto Moongy,		do. do.	5 2 00
Ditto Cargo,			40 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,		per pound	30 0 00
Mocha,			2 0 00
SAGO,		per Surat maund	120 0 00
SALT, Rock,		per rask of 40 tons	19 0 00
SALT PETRE,		per Bag	145 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,		per Bombay candy	13 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl		Cut.	17 0 00
SILK, Nankeen,		per pukka seer	16 2 00
Ditto Canton,		15 seers	15 0 00
I sort,		lb bag md.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 2,		do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3,		do. do.	14 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort,			3 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy,		per gallon	30 0 00
Hollands,		per Case	1 2 00
Bengal Rum, in bond,		per Gallon	11 0 00
STEEL, in Tubs,		per cut.	13 4 00
Bundle,			8 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,		per Surat maund.	28 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,		per Bag	25 0 00
Ditto, 2 do.		do. do.	none
Ditto Batavia in		per md. 41 1/2	5 2 50
Cannister,		seers	5 1 00
Ditto China in		per Surat md.	9 2 00
Chest,		of 41 seers	8 0 00
Ditto 2 sort,			7 2 00
Candy Chincho,		per Surat md.	40 0 00
do. Canton,		of 43 1/2 seers	40 0 00
do. 2 do.		do. do.	39 0 00
TAR, Stockholm		per Barrel	40 0 00
TERRA Japonica,		per Bom. C ^y .	59 0 00
Ghautee,		Surat Candy	none.
Pegue,			20 0 00
TIN PLATES,		per S. md. 40 seers	12 2 00
in large slab,			15 0 00
TINCALL,		Seerat maund	4 2 00
Barnz,		per Barrel	11 0 00
TERPENTINE,		per Barrel	3 4 00